

SEVENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JANUARY 17, 1893.

WASHINGTON CITY.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1893.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

Mr. WILLIAM COPPINGER, the well-known Secretary of the American Colonization Society, after a brief illness, died on the 9th of February, 1892. He was born in London, England, March 18, 1828, and came to this country when a young child.

He entered the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in 1838, when only ten years of age, and continued in that office until 1864. He was then appointed Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and filled this office until his death. His whole active life of fifty-four years was thus devoted to African Colonization.

Immediately following his death both Societies with which he had been so prominently indented adopted resolutions expressing the highest appreciation of his great services, and sincere and profound personal grief at his loss. Minutes of these proceedings were duly recorded in the permanent records of the respective Societies.

He rests from his labors of a long life devoted to a great and noble cause with a consecration to which a parallel will rarely be found. His works are his fitting monument, and his virtues will long be cherished in the hearts of the race to whom he devoted his life.

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND TREASURER.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of New York, elected President of the Society at its last annual meeting, was not present at the time, and for some months ensuing was absent in Europe. Soon after his return he visited Washington and held conferences with the Executive Committee, and at once commenced giving practical attention to the duties of his office.

On the death of Mr. Coppinger, who was both Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Reginald Fendall, a member of the Executive Committee, was appointed Acting Treasurer, and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, also a member of the Executive Committee, was appointed acting Secretary, and these gentlemen have performed the duties of their respective offices through the unexpired term of the late Secretary and Treasurer.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year the Colonization Society has sent fifty emigrants to Liberia. They sailed in the bark *Liberia* from the port of New York March 10, had a comfortable and pleasant voyage, and arrived at Monrovia April 7. At the same time the Rev. E. E. Smith, of Goldsboro, N. C., who was favorably known through valuable services rendered to the Society while United States Minister to Liberia under the administration of President Cleveland, and on other occasions, was sent out to take charge of the emigrants on their arrival at Monrovia and see that they were properly located. Many complaints in regard to the manner in which these duties had been discharged by the former agent had of late reached the Executive Committee. Mr. Smith was instructed also to investigate the condition of parties of emigrants sent out previously, and other matters of interest to the Society and to make a written report. He did so, and his report containing much valuable information was published in Bulletin No. 1, issued in November last.

After an inspection of proposed sites by our agent and the emigrants themselves, an elevated region was selected near one of the branches of the Montserado river, on the outer borders of a settlement named Johnsonville, and about twenty miles east from Monrovia. The land was surveyed and allotted to the several emigrants with all possible dispatch, and Mr. Smith reports as follows :

“Mr. David Rivers, one of said emigrants, moved into his own frame house July 13th, just three months and six

days after his arrival in the country, or one month and fifteen days after receiving the certificate giving the boundary of his land. Up to the 10th of August, two days before I left Liberia, Mr. Rivers had planted out on his own land more than five thousand coffee scions, also quantities of other produce, and a considerable amount of vegetables of different kinds.

"Mr. Spencer Day and others of the same party have since moved into their own houses, and are earnestly pushing forward and industriously clearing their land and putting out coffees, which if not the only, is certainly the principal, product of the country from which farmers realize money."

In reference to the settlements of future parties of emigrants Mr. Smith says :

"The time has come, I think, however, when a beginning should be made to push outward, interiorward with the settlements of the country. While some little more of expense may be incurred in settling emigrants at a distance from the streams, it will be the means of opening up roads, building bridges, and thereby will invite trade from finding its way elsewhere. Again, such beautiful, rolling sections of country as are to be seen out beyond Arthington are far more desirable to settle in than portions of the tide-water country. The water is pure and cool, the air is less humid, less enervating ; and I think the section is in every way more salubrious.

"I would not be understood to mean that a party of emigrants should be isolated by being located at an inconvenient distance from other settlements, but I do mean that I think the settling of emigrants should tend interiorward. Let the settlements be contiguous, but interiorward."

Mr. Benjamin Anderson & Son, the Liberian surveyors, who assisted Mr. Smith in locating the last party of emigrants, say :

"The next party of emigrants, if located here, will have to be placed further out, but in such vicinity as to give the touching hand to their neighbors. It is thought prudent not to crowd them too close together, but to give them ample room, so that they may be helpful, assisting, and conveniently at hand to each other for all emergencies. The planting of far-off and isolated settlements of emigrants can not be recommended.

"It is greatly to be desired that the Government itself shall take a more active part in the survey of public lands for emigrants. It would be well if, upon being advised of the coming of emigrants, certain tracts of land should be assigned and laid out before their arrival, so as to enable them to enter on their possessions immediately after their arrival. Mr. Witherspoon, in view of thus facilitating the entry of emigrants on their lands, recommends this plan, and in view of future operations has selected a sight in every way suitable for the purpose; a place finely watered and heavily timbered."

Hereafter the Society will see to it that emigrants going out under its auspices are located on the higher lands back from the coast, and on the outer verge of present settlements.

The following extract from Mr. Smith's report is significant:

"Emigrants are beginning to make their way to Liberia *via* Liverpool. Since April last emigrants from the United States have arrived in Liberia, at their own expense, at four different times. The first consisted of a man and wife and five children, who came in April; the second, a single man, who came in May; the third, of a man and wife and six children, who came in July; and last, a single man came also in July—making, in the last five months, a total of seventeen emigrants who paid their own expenses from the United States, by the way of Liverpool, to Liberia. The Government gives them land and allowances, such as are given to those sent by the Society."

The route from New York to Liberia by way of Liverpool is nearly twice the length of a direct one, and involves a reshipment at the intermediate port. The time and expense, therefore, being nearly twice as great as they would be by a direct route, are a great obstacle to emigration at present.

It is believed that the flow of emigration, independent of any pecuniary assistance from the Society or otherwise, will continuously increase in volume and eventually, when a direct line of steam communication is opened, will become the most potent factor in the upbuilding of Liberia and the civilization of Africa.

The American Colonization Society was organized seventy-six years ago, and four years thereafter sent out its first party of colonists ; each year since it has sent out emigrants to Liberia. Those reported for the past year make a total of 16,413, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, or a grand total of 22,135 persons whom the Society has assisted in finding homes in Liberia.

APPLICATIONS.

Although during the past year the policy of the Society has been to discourage applications for aid in emigrating to Liberia the number of persons applying has been increasing rather than diminishing. These applications come from persons in many of the States, north as well as south, are usually very pressing and oft-repeated, and at this time number many thousands. It is not doubted that many of these would better the condition of themselves and their children and benefit Liberia by making their homes there. But the present means of the Society do not enable it to extend a helping hand to more than a small number of the applicants whom it considers really worthy of its assistance.

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

The publication of the *African Repository* as an organ of the American Colonization Society was commenced in 1825, and for a series of years it was issued as a monthly, and subsequently as a quarterly magazine, with a large paying list of subscribers. The proceeds were appropriated to the special work for which the Society was founded. At that earlier period of the Society's existence Africa was indeed but little known to the civilized world, the general press was quite limited in its scope, and the necessity of a special organ to inform the public of the Society's purposes and work was quite evident. These conditions had been greatly changed in the lapse of time. Africa had been largely explored, and books, magazines, and newspapers had been greatly multiplied and filled with African information and news, and thus had lessened the demand for the *Repository*, until it had ceased to bring to the Society any pecuniary

return. It was deemed best therefore to substitute for it publications of an occasional character, and accordingly the first bulletin of information was issued in November last. The publication of these bulletins will be continued from time to time as circumstances may require.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society, after reviewing its past history and considering its present resources and environment, and looking to the promotion of the best interests of Liberia, proposes a line of work for the future, which may be briefly stated as follows :

1. Colonists hereafter to be selected with special reference to the needs of Liberia, and to be located there with more care and to better advantage to themselves.

2. Funds held in trust for education to be applied in ways to aid and stimulate the Liberian Government to more energetic action in establishing and fostering an efficient system of public schools, rather than in merely supporting independent schools.

3. The Society to make a special effort to collect and diffuse more full and reliable information about Liberia, and as a bureau of information to make itself practically useful both to Liberia and the Negroes in the United States desiring to emigrate there.

4. The Society to promote in every possible way the establishing of more direct, frequent, and quicker communication between the United States and Liberia.

5. The chief end of the work of the Society to be in the line of enabling and stimulating Liberia to depend less and less upon others, and more and more upon herself.

LIBERIA.

The present administration of the government of Liberia is reported to be highly satisfactory to the citizens of that Republic. At the head of it is President Joseph James Cheeseman, who was born and educated in the country, and who by his excellent character, intelligence, and energy had achieved eminent success as a private citizen. The mem-

bers of his cabinet in their several departments are all men of high character and good executive ability.

It is now more than forty-five years since Liberia assumed the position of an independent Republic. During that period she has exercised the functions of a National Government, having executive, legislative, and judicial departments, keeping peace and order within her own borders, collecting and disbursing revenues, holding diplomatic intercourse with other nations, and establishing a system of common schools. In response to the will of her people as expressed by their suffrages, twenty-three administrations have succeeded one another in the peaceful and orderly manner prescribed by her written constitution. It is not claimed that all this has been done with the most advanced intelligence and a high degree of efficiency, but when we reflect that it has been accomplished by about 16,000 colonists from the United States, who back of them had only the heredity of thousands of years of a low state of barbarism, and that civilization and education which the condition of slavery as it existed in our country gave them; who carried with them little beside illiteracy, poverty, and the habit of dependence; who were planted in an isolated position on the far-off coast of a wild and savage continent, in a territory already occupied by from one to two millions of native Africans, we are compelled to acknowledge that the record is highly creditable, and especially so when compared with that of many of the central and South American States during the same period.

As we look over the latest map of the great continent of Africa and see the European protectorates already covering the larger part of its area, whose inspiring motives are commercial greed, and whose traffic with the natives is so largely demoralizing and destructive, it is with increased satisfaction that we turn to the little Republic on its western coast—"founded by black men, reared by black men, and maintained by black men," and our deepest interest, our warmest sympathies, and our brightest hopes center in Liberia—Liberia for the sake of herself, Liberia for the sake of Africa, Liberia for the sake of the Negro race.

The report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted :

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.	<i>Receipts and disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1892.</i>	CR.
Received Donations	\$246 20	Paid Passage and Settlement of Emigrants..... \$5,987 76
" Legacy and Annuity.....	7,014 92	" Education in Liberia..... 150 00
" Applicants toward Emigration.....	29 00	" Taxes, Repairs, etc., of Colonization Building..... 297 25
" Rent of Colonization Building.....	1,367 00	" Printing Annual Report, Repository, and Bulletin..... 394 70
" Subscriptions to African Repository.	7 00	" Passage Money Refunded..... 933 55
" Interest on Temporary Loans.....	1,222 76	" Salary of Secretary, Library, Office, and Traveling Expenses, Stationery, Printing, and Postage..... 2,459 45
" Loans Paid.....	14,812 50	" Temporary Investments..... 7,093 67
Receipts.....	\$24,699 38	Disbursements..... \$17,316 38
Balance, January 1, 1892.....	4,395 41	Balance, December 31, 1892..... 11,778 41
Total.....	\$29,094 79	Total..... \$29,094 79

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1892 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

ARTHUR M. BURTON.
J. ORMOND WILSON.
A. J. HUNTINGTON.
THOS. G. ADDISON.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 17, 1893.*

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue.

President Potter presided.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton it was—

Resolved, That we express our great gratification that the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., has accepted the office of President of the American Colonization Society, and that we pledge to him our hearty co-operation.

The minutes of the annual meeting, January 19, 1892, were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Plumley and the Rev. D. D. Addison were appointed a committee to make nominations for the offices of President and Vice-President of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton and the Rev. John Miller were appointed a committee to prepare a minute on the late Secretary Coppinger, and they reported the following, which was adopted by a standing vote and ordered to be entered in the records of the Society :

“As we meet at this, our seventy-sixth annual meeting, we miss the gentle presence and kindly greeting of our late Secretary, Mr. William Coppinger. He had been so long connected with this Society, he had been so faithful to his duties, so devoted in mind and heart to the work of colonization to which he had dedicated his whole life, that it will be most difficult to supply his place. The committee would respectfully suggest that a portrait of Mr. Coppinger be procured by the Executive Committee and hung upon our walls that we may be ever reminded of the blessed work he did for Africa, for humanity, and for Christ.”

On motion of Mr. Wilson it was—

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society unanimously and heartily endorses the Rev. E. E. Smith, of Goldsboro, N. C., for

the position of United States Minister Resident to Liberia, and the President of this Society, in its name, is hereby requested to take such action as he may deem proper and best for the purpose of securing Mr. Smith's reappointment to the position which he formerly filled with great acceptance to the respective Governments of the United States and Liberia, and at the same time rendered most valuable services to this Society.

The President presented the following communication addressed to him, which was read and ordered to be placed on file :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MONROVIA, LIBERIA, *May 23, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith copies of the President's inaugural address and proclamation, acts of the late session of the legislature, and a circular.

I avail myself of this occasion to express the high appreciation on the part of the Government and people of Liberia of your valuable services in connection with the American Colonization Society, an institution to which we are so largely indebted for our national existence.

Possibly we on this side can realize more forcibly than you how closely connected the work of your Society is with the most effectual operations of the church in this country. The organization that seeks to return to heathen Africa her children who have learned in their exile the elevating and saving truths of the Gospel, and whose efforts have produced the results that mark the operations of your Society, partakes very largely of the features of a gigantic missionary work.

Groups of Negro christians from the United States of America, settling themselves at various points among the pagan tribes of this country, in families and communities, having with them the chapel and school-house, the hoe, the blacksmith's hammer, and the carpenter's tools, form object lessons that can not fail to impress upon the minds of these people the fact that even in this world there is a higher and more noble existence than that to which they have been accustomed. Add to this the consideration that as regularly as the Sabbath day dawns portions of the sublime truths of the Gospel are imparted to them, in short and simple sentences though it be, and you so readily see how largely your Society is engaged in the work of sounding forth the Gospel of Salvation to the sons and daughters of Africa.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

G. W. GIBSON, *Secretary of State.*

The Rev. Dr. Plumley from the Committee to nominate officers reported the following-named gentlemen, who were unanimously elected :

President :

RIGHT REV HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

Vice-Presidents :

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
 1851 Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.
 1866 Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis
 1867 Mr. Sammel A. Crozer, Pa.
 1870 Mr. Robert Arthington, Eng.
 1871 Rev. Bish. R.S. Foster, D D., Mass.
 1875 Rt. Rev. M.A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
 1875 Mr. Samuel K. Wilson, N. J.
 1876 Rev. Saml. E. Appleton, D.D., Pa.
 1876 Rev. H. V. Turner, D. D, LL. D., Ga.
 1877 Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I.
 1877 Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
 1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
 1878 Adm Robert W. Shufeldt, U.S.N.
 1880 Rev. Sam. D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
 1881 Rev. Bish. H.W. Warren, D.D., Col.

1882 Mr. Henry G. Maquand, N. Y.
 1884 Rev. Geo. D. Boardman, D.D. Pa.
 1884 Rev. Bish E.G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y
 1884 Prof. E.W. Blyden, LL D., Liberia.
 1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
 1887 Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
 1888 Hon William Strong, D. C.
 1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D.D., Ct.
 1888 Mr. Arthur M. Burton, Pa.
 1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass.
 1892 Rev. Edw. W. Appleton, D.D., Pa.
 1892 Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, D. D., D. C.
 1892 Mr. Osmun Latrobe, Md.
 1893 Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. C.
 1893 Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., Ky.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

The Society then took a recess until 7.30 o'clock p. m., when the public exercises of the anniversary were to commence in the First Presbyterian Church, Four-and-a-half street, between C and D streets, N. W.

The Society reconvened in the First Presbyterian Church, Four-and-a-half street, between C and D streets, N. W., at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

The flags of the United States and Liberia and large outline maps of Africa and Liberia were displayed on the wall in front of the audience.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland presided.

The order of exercises was as follows :

1. Invocation by the Rev. Dr. Plumley.
2. Introductory Address by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

3. Singing, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Christopher C. McKinney, the organist and leading soprano of the Fifteenth street Presbyterian Church Choir.—The Guadeamus by Diabelli.

4. Reading the Annual Report by Secretary Wilson.

5. Address by President Potter.

6. Singing—America.

7. Remarks by Prof. O. F. Cook.

8. Singing—The Liberian National Hymn.

9. Address by the Rev. E. E. Smith, of Goldsboro, N. C., late United States Minister to Liberia.

10. The audience was dismissed with the Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Plumley.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Society tender its thanks to the Pastor and Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, to Mr. and Mrs. McKinney and their associates of the Fifteenth street Presbyterian Church Choir, and to the citizens of Washington, who have so generously contributed to the success of this meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1893.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

President Potter presided, and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. G. S. McNeille.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Judge Nott, and Mr. Fendall were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and the Committee reported the following-named Delegates appointed for the year 1893 :

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—The Rev. D. D. Addison.

New Jersey Colonization Society.—The Rev. John Miller.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Mr. Arthur M. Burton, the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., and Mr. Gilbert Emley.

Maryland Colonization Society.—Mr. George W. S. Hall.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance :

Executive Committee.—Judge Charles C. Nott, Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

Life Directors.—The Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., of New York, the Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., of Pa.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion—

The Rev. G. S. Plumley, D. 'D., the Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., and the Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, D. D., were received as a Committee appointed to represent the New York Society.

Prof. O. F. Cook, who was sent by the New York Society as one of the representatives of their most recent work in Liberia, and as possessing fresh and interesting knowledge of the condition there, was present and invited to address the meeting.

The unprinted portions of the minutes of the meetings of January 19 and 20, 1892, were read ; and the minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows :

Committee on Education and Foreign Relations.—Judge Nott and Mr. Emley.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.—Mr. Burton, Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. Addison.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies.—The Rev. Dr. Samson, Mr. Burton, and the Rev. D. D. Addison.

Committee on Emigration.—The Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton and the Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

On motion—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. McNeille, the Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton, and Judge Nott were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of receipts and disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit ; also a statement of the property of the Society and a table of receipts by States in the year 1892.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the annual report and the Treasurer's report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of

them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion—

The Board took a recess to give the members an opportunity to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Board reconvened at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. Dr. McNeill, Chairman of the Committee to Nominate an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, made the following report which was unanimously adopted :

The Executive Committee.—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Mr. Reginald Fendall, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., and Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

On motion of President Potter it was—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint on the nomination of the President a Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.

Mr. Emley, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, and on Education in Liberia, presented the following report, and it was on motion accepted and approved :

“ We have not had time to study our relations with foreign nations in regard to Liberia. We hear of encroachments of both England and France, but can not positively say that they are serious. President Harrison in his last message speaks of Liberia, and says ‘ that he found it necessary to enter his protest against their occupation of any part of that country.’ We should consider that protest sufficient to relieve the Colonization Society from any fear of danger of foreign invasion.

“ Education in Liberia has been freely discussed to-day, and the statement in the report adopted seems to have met with the approval of the Society. The money given for

this purpose should be attended with every caution as to its effective application and economical distribution. Every effort should be made to have such competent teachers employed as will insure to every one a good common education. We all know how important it is to have thorough organization and accounts of the moneys applied, and reports of the progress made in education rendered at least twice a year."

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, approved :

"The Standing Committee on Accounts and Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1892 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct, and that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer."

The Rev. Mr. Miller presented a check of Samuel K. Wilson for \$100, dated January 13, 1893, payable to the order of Reginald Fendall, Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, and requested that the amount be applied toward the passage to Liberia of the Rev. A. L. Ridgel, of Brinkley, Ark. It was received and ordered to be disposed of as requested.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland presented a communication from Mr. W. B. Matchett, dated Washington, D. C., January 17, 1893, presenting a claim against the Society dating back to October 17, 1834. Referred to the Executive Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies and Agencies, reported the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Board of the American Colonization Society regard with gratification the renewed representation of the New York State Colonization Society at their annual meeting; and that as New York city has been the centre from which emigrants have been sent out, and is the residence of the President of the American Society, while also the New York Society holds in trust the largest fund availa-

ble for Liberian education, the Board commend to the Executive Committee the favorable entertaining of any proposition from the New York Society for future co operation.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Board, on motion, adjourned.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
Secretary.